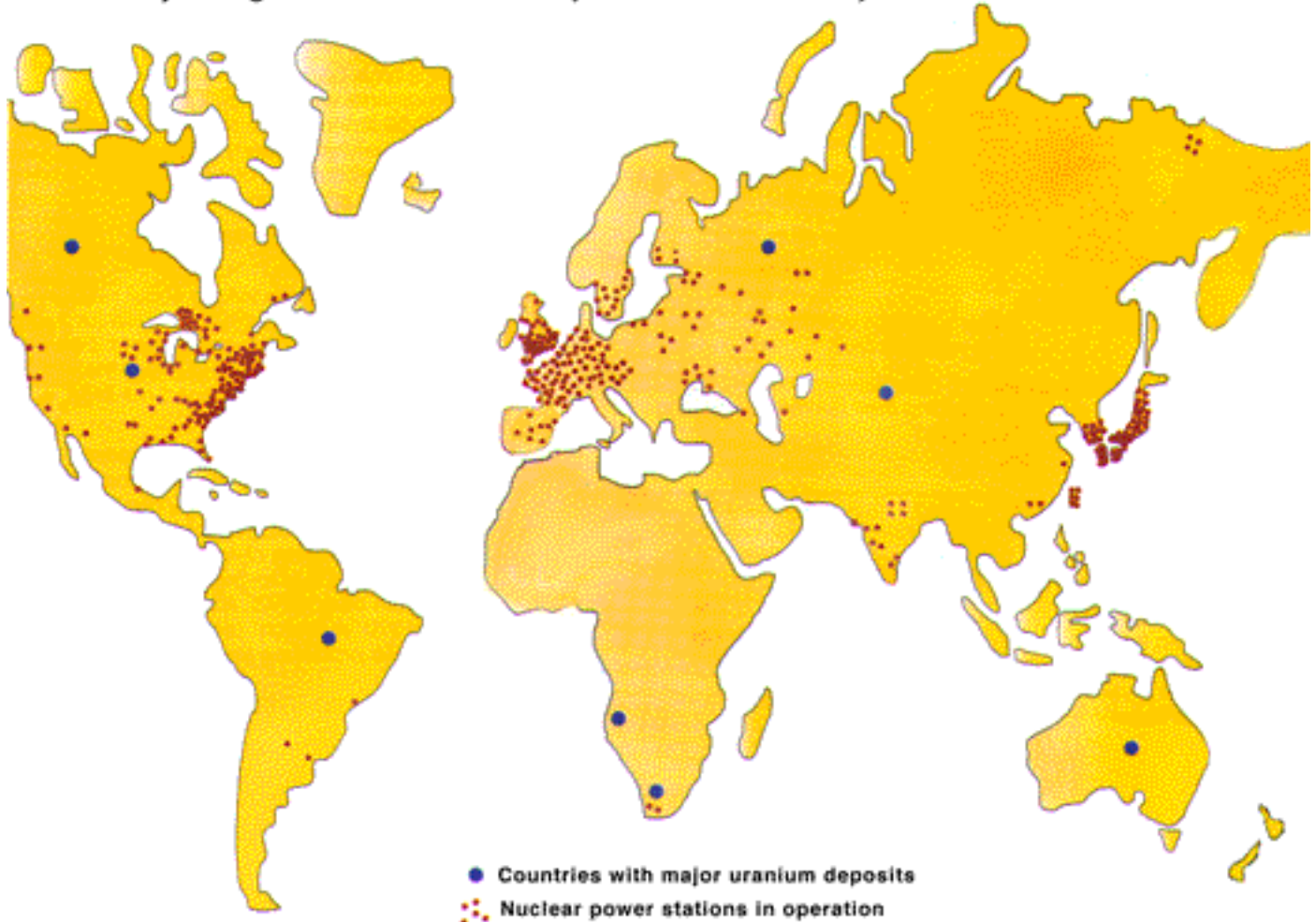


THE WORLD GROWS MORE NUCLEAR EACH YEAR

Strathmore Minerals Consulting Geologist
Forecasts More Nuclear Power Plants

Will nuclear energy make you healthier?

Total 435 Operating Nuclear Power Reactors, 30 under construction, end 1998.



map source: <http://www.uic.com.au/uran.htm>

StockInterview's Andy Barrett continues his four-part interview with Wyoming legislator, David Miller, who is also an expert on uranium exploration and a consulting geologist to Strathmore Minerals (OTC BB: STHJF; Toronto Venture Exchange: STM). During the interview, Mr. Miller defends the health and safety aspects of uranium and nuclear energy. Statistics and independent expert commentary support Mr. Miller's statements.

StockInterview:

How big of a stride has nuclear power made in the world?

David Miller:

There are 435 reactors in the world, of which 103 are in the U.S. There are 35 under construction right now in China, Taiwan, India, Brazil, and Eastern Europe. The average nuclear power plant costs about \$5 billion to build. The sum cost of that has to be amortized over the life of the plant. The original life was for 20 or 30 years. The NRC is re-licensing a number of these that were licensed in the 1950s for another twenty years.

StockInterview:

Doesn't the concept of uranium as a nuclear energy source frighten people?

David Miller:

Uranium is one of those things that is naturally present on earth. Frankly, it is quite abundant compared to many of the other metals, especially the precious metals. The silver and gold number far less than the uranium atoms in the earth's crust. Over billions of years, uranium naturally decays and ultimately ends up as lead. The radiation from uranium is just another natural phenomenon, like heat. Obviously, we all like about 70 -75 degrees Fahrenheit as a temperature for our bodies. But when we cook food in our stoves, the temperature is 400 degrees. That's not good for life. If you crawl into your oven, you'll be toast. The facts on radiation confirm that a little bit of radiation can be healthy for you. We're all exposed to radiation in the environment. Clearly, too much radiation is bad for you, just like too much heat is bad for you.

StockInterview:

You believe a 'little bit' of radiation isn't bad for someone's body?

David Miller:

As radiation levels go up, at some point too much radiation kills you. At lower levels, it appears to enhance the health of a person. There's even a physicist at the University of Pittsburgh, Bernard Cohen, who has studied the effects of radiation on the body. His theory - and actual proof that he's come up with - is low levels of radiation enhance the immune system of the body and lowers cancer rate.

Editor's Note: Based upon Mr. Miller's previous comments, our staff researched Dr. Cohen's statements. Excerpts are as follows from an interview with the physicist.

Interviewer:

Is the radiation involved in nuclear energy harmful?

Dr. Bernard Cohen:

Yes. If you were in with the fuel rods, while a nuclear power plant was generating energy, or even if it had generated electricity in the past, you would die very quickly. The radiation is stopped by shielding before it reaches the rooms inside the plant.

Interviewer:

What about the radiation emitted from the plant?

Dr. Bernard Cohen:

There is a trivial amount of radiation emitted from an operating nuclear plant.

** Editor's note: Dr. Cohen's catalog of risks appears at the bottom of this feature.*

Interviewer:

Isn't plutonium the most poisonous substance known?

Dr. Bernard Cohen:

This is a considerable exaggeration. Plutonium can kill you in two ways - apart from blowing you up with a bomb. If you ingest it in an absorbable form, it goes to the bones, and the radiation is bad for you. It is also a heavy metal poison like lead. Second if you breathe plutonium dust into your lungs, you can get lung cancer.

Editor's Note: Dr. Bernard Cohen once offered to eat a gram of plutonium oxide (the size of a penny), saying the plutonium wouldn't harm him because it would go straight through the intestinal tract, unabsorbed by the gut. Additionally, Dr. Cohen offered to breathe a liter of air, suspended with plutonium oxide dust particles. He compared this risk as tantamount to a six-month vacation in Denver. Dr. Cohen lives in Pittsburgh, which gets less cosmic radiation than the Mile-High City.

The above information provided by this website link:

<http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/progress/radiation.html>

StockInterview:

What about those who work in the nuclear industry? Aren't they at tremendous risk for cancer?

David Miller:

I think if you look at the nuclear industry, people that are exposed to radiation throughout their life, you'll find nuclear industry workers are generally far healthier than the general population. I think there are statistics that show that. The bottom line is this: The public isn't getting the real facts on radiation. It makes as much sense as to associate nuclear with bomb as it does electric with chair.

StockInterview:

Does nuclear energy then actually help people live longer:

David Miller:

Look this research: http://www.cgfi.org/materials/articles/2004/feb_19_04.htm

Editor's Note:

There is now a substantial body of evidence which has been previously presented by Luckey(1), Sugahara(2) and Calabrese(3) indicating that low level radiation actually stimulates our biological defense mechanisms to work on our behalf. An early hint of this phenomenon came with detailed studies of those living near World War II atomic bomb blasts. At points distant from the blasts where radiation was minimal but existent, leukemia deaths among A-bomb survivors was below normal, while as expected, closer to the blast where radiation was high, leukemia deaths rose well above normal.

References: 1- Luckey, T.D. Radiation Hormesis. CRC PRESS, Boca Raton, FL. 1991

2- Sugahara, T; Sagan, L.A.; Aoyama, T. Low dose irradiation and biological defense mechanisms. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica: 1992.

3- Calabrese, E.J. Biological effects of low level exposures to chemicals and radiation. CRC Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL. 1994.

For the entire article, please click here:

<http://www.junkscience.com/news/lehr.html>

http://www.atomicinsights.com/may95/plutonium_eff.html

From the World Health Organization's website, on the effects of depleted uranium on the human body:

On average, approximately 90 µg (micrograms) of uranium exists in the human body from normal intakes of water, food and air. About 66% is found in the skeleton, 16% in the liver, 8% in the kidneys and 10% in other tissues.

Click here for the entire page: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs257/en/>

Hazards to life from Bernard Cohen, L.A. Times June 4, 1978

Risk	Days of life expectancy lost by taking the risk
Riding in cars (10,000 miles/yr)	200
Not using seat belts	50
Driving small cars	50
Smoking one pack/day	2200
Overeating by 200 calories/day	400
Being one pound overweight	30
One diet drink/day	2.5
Fire	30
Drowning	40
Being poisoned	20
Choking on food	12
Being asphyxiated	7
Struck by falling object	6
Electrocution	6
Lightning	6
Being bitten by an animal or insect	0.3
Being murdered	90
Consuming nuclear electricity (if it were all nuclear)	0.05
Consuming electricity from coal	15
Air pollution (all sources)	25
Being male rather than female	2700
Remaining unmarried	1800
Working as a coal miner	1500

David Miller

Consultant

info@strathmoreminerals.com

Mr. Miller, is a minerals industry expert in exploration, acquisition and operations. His primary focus has been on uranium, coal bed methane and gold. David worked with Cogema, the second largest producer of uranium in the world, the last 4 as its chief geologist for in-situ operations in the US. Mr. Miller has over 25 years of experience in exploration and acquisition of uranium properties. Mr. Miller has consulted in uranium exploration, deposits, mining, and "in-situ" recovery for the IAEA. Mr. Miller is also an elected member of the Wyoming Legislature, committee assignments include Minerals and the Energy Council.

Editor's Note:

Please visit StockInterview's disclaimer page <http://www.stockinterview.com/disclaimer.html> for full disclosure, forward looking statements, important links and cautions.